CELOTEX

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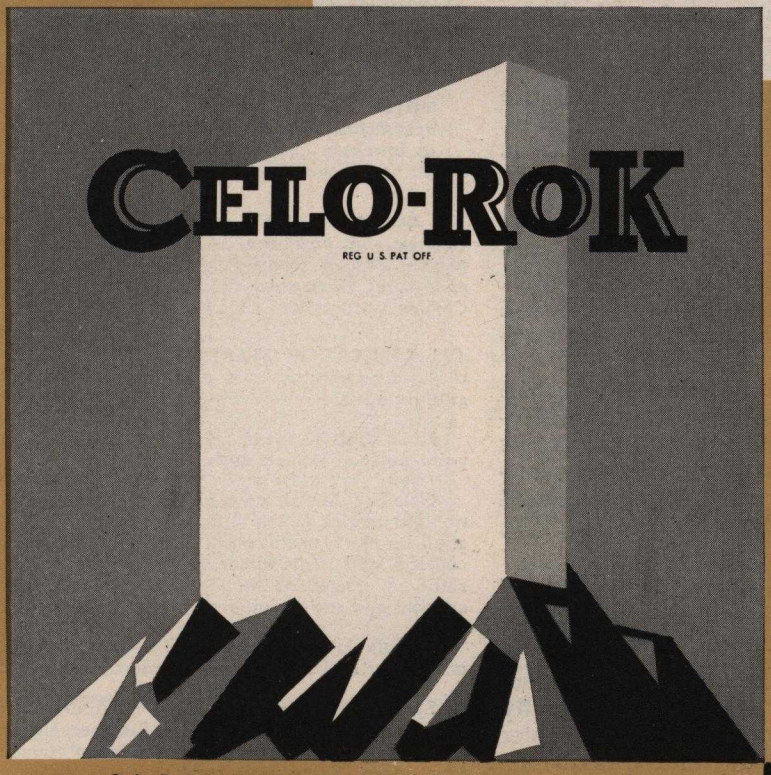
Gypsum Products



PLASTERS

WALLBOARDS

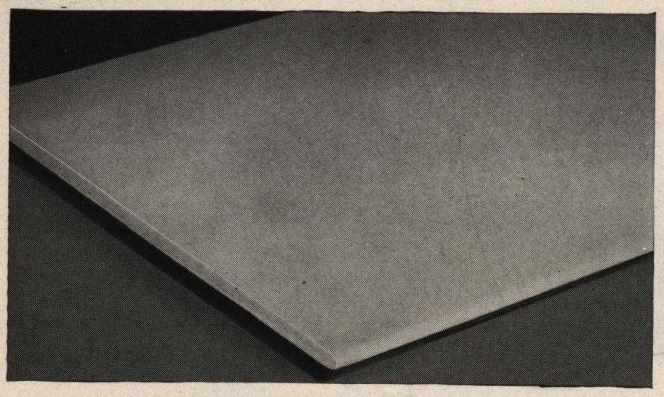
ANCHOR LATH

SHEATHING

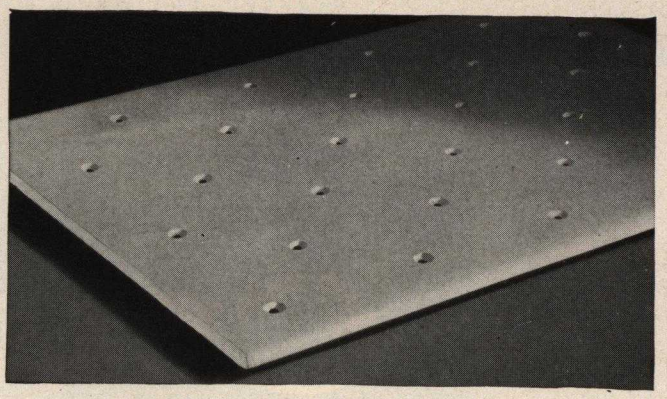
(Celo-Rok is the registered trade mark identifying gypsum products manufactured by the Celotex Corporation).

THE CELOTEX
CORPORATION
Chicago 3, Illinois

CELO-ROK ANCHOR LATH



Plain Celo-Rok Anchor Lath



Perforated Celo-Rok Anchor Lath

DESCRIPTION

Celo-Rok Anchor Lath is a sheet lath consisting of a gypsum core encased in tough, long-fibred paper. During the manufacturing process the gypsum core is treated to increase its strength and resilience. The fibrous covering, specially made for this purpose, provides a strong bond with gypsum plaster. The paper backing covers the rounded long edges. The short edges are cut square.

TYPES, SIZES and THICKNESSES

Plain Celo-Rok Anchor Lath—⅜ in. thick x 16 x 32 in. and 16 x 48 in.

Perforated Celo-Rok Anchor Lath—⅜ in. thick x 16 x 32 in. and 16 x 48 in.

The Perforated Lath contains approximately 11/16 in. diameter holes to provide a mechanical plaster key, which securely locks the plaster to the lath.

Both ⅜ in. Plain and ⅜ in. Perforated Lath are packed 6 units per bundle. Each bundle of 32 in. ⅜ in. lath contains 21⅓ sq. ft. Each bundle of 48 in. ⅜ in. lath contains 32 sq. ft.

PROPERTIES

Fireproof—Celo-Rok Anchor Lath is non-combustible. It will not transmit temperatures to the framing much above 212° F. until the gypsum core is almost completely calcined.

Official tests conducted in accordance with the American Standards Association's Fire Test Specification have shown that Perforated Lath applied to walls qualifies for a one hour fire rating. For ceiling application the Perforated Lath, when nailed with ⅜ in. head gypsum lath nails and joints covered with striplath, qualifies for the same rating.

Structural Strength—The rigidity and large size of Celo-Rok Anchor Lath units add bracing strength and greatly increase resistance to framing distortion.

Durable—Celo-Rok Anchor Lath does not expand, warp or buckle when plaster is applied; consequently it will not shrink and cause cracks when the plaster sets and dries. It contains nothing that will disintegrate or corrode.

Plaster Bond—U. S. Bureau of Standards tests show a pull of 800 to 900 lb. per sq. ft. is required to break the bond between gypsum lath and its plaster coat.

Saves Plaster—Celo-Rok Anchor Lath provides a firm uniform plastering base. There is no plaster wasted in filling low spots and in droppings.

Less Moisture—It is not necessary to wet down Celo-Rok Anchor Lath before plastering. Furthermore, the Celo-Rok Anchor Lath helps seal off the moisture of the plastering operation from the building frame work, thus preventing much swelling and shrinking of the wood members and reducing the time necessary before application of finished trim and decoration.

Economical—The large units are easily handled and quickly applied, affording low labor cost. The comparatively low cost of the lath and the savings in plaster add further to its economical advantages.

SPECIFICATIONS—Application of Celo-Rok Anchor Lath

NOTE: *Wherever words or phrases occur in the body of the specification paragraph printed in bold face type and enclosed in brackets, choose that word or phrase which applies to the particular work, omitting those that are irrelevant.*

(1) SCOPE OF WORK—All **[exterior stud walls] [wood furring] [interior stud partitions] [ceiling joists] [stair soffits] [furred or suspended ceiling] [specify]** shall be lathed with **[Plain Celo-Rok Anchor Lath] [Perforated Celo-Rok Anchor Lath]** as supplied by The Celotex Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

(2) APPLICATION OF LATH—Cutting shall be done by scoring with a sharp hatchet or knife and then breaking down and up over a straight edge.

Nails shall be 1⅛-in., 13 gauge, ⅜-in. flat head, smooth diamond point gypsum lathing nails.

Celo-Rok Anchor units shall be applied with the long dimension at right angles to the framing members. On walls, the end joints shall be made to fall on different supports in alternate courses. On ceilings, end joints either be broken as for side walls or the lath shall be erected so that long joints are made continuous on one support and are covered with 3-in. wide strips of metal lath.

Fit lath joints tightly at all re-entrant angles and corners. Cut accurately and fit lath neatly around all electric outlet boxes, etc.

Space nails approximately 4 in. apart using 5 nails per stud. Each nailing edge must have a firm bearing on framing members. First nail to center support; then outer edges. Keep nails ⅜ in. from edges. Drive nails home.

(3) REINFORCEMENT—All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced over the Celo-Rok Anchor Lath with Cornerite. Strips shall butt (not lap) at ends and shall be substantially secured through the lath to framing members.

CELO-ROK WEATHERPROOF SHEATHING

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DESCRIPTION—Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing is a sturdy, rigid sheathing material for use on frame buildings under wood siding, clapboards, shingles, brick and stone veneer or stucco. The core of Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing is gypsum which is encased in heavy weather resistant paper. The long edges are made V tongue and groove. The exterior surface is black in color.

THICKNESS AND SIZE—Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing is made in one thickness and size—½-in. thick x 2 x 8-ft.

PROPERTIES—Fireproof—Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing will not burn or readily transmit high temperatures. It provides a fireproof covering for the entire exterior frame.

Weather Resistant—All surfaces and edges of each unit are water-repellent. The surface is marked "Water Repellent" to comply with F.H.A. standards. Unless local regulations require, no building paper is necessary over the gypsum sheathing except under stucco or masonry exteriors.

Weather-tight—The long edges of Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing are V-tongue-and-grooved, forming a wind and weather-tight joint.

Stable—Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing will not expand or contract with temperature changes. Made of gypsum rock, it will not disintegrate.

Economical—The units are of convenient size, economical to handle and erect. The material cuts and nails like lumber.

Structural Strength—The following summary of tests made by Illinois Institute of Technology for the Gypsum Association shows conclusively the comparative strength and rigidity of Gypsum Sheathing and Wood Sheathing:

GYPSUM SHEATHING VS. WOOD SHEATHING
(Test Panels 4'x8'—made of Yellow Pine 2x4's spaced 16" o.c.)

	YELLOW PINE SHEATHING 7/8" x 8"		GYPSUM SHEATHING
Loads in Pounds	Applied Diagonally Deflection in Inches	Applied Horizontally Deflection in Inches	Applied Horizontally Deflection in Inches
100	.01	.01	.00
800	.10	2.56	.07
2000	.29	10.94	.20
2800	.54	11.72	.32
3600	1.07	....	.54
4000	....	....	.84
Load at end of test	3925 lb.	3150 lb.	4425 lb.

SPECIFICATIONS—Application of ½-in. Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing

(1) SCOPE OF WORK—All exterior stud walls shall be sheathed with Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing.

(2) FRAMING—Wood framing members shall be spaced 16 in. or 24 in. o.c.

(3) MATERIALS—Sheathing shall be Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing as supplied by The Celotex Corporation, Chicago, Ill., ½ in. thick x 2 ft. wide x 8 ft. long. Nails for application shall be 1¾ in. long, No. 11 gauge, galvanized large head roofing nails.

(4) APPLICATION—Apply Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing with groove down directly to framework with length at right angle to supports.

Butt the ends tightly over a support and interlock the side edges. Stagger vertical joints.

Fit tightly around all openings.

Fasten securely with nails spaced 4 in. apart on each bearing, set ⅜ in. from end edges.

NOTE: *Spacing may be 8 in. under solid wood siding and clapboards.*

(5) WOOD SIDING—Apply siding at right angles to studding directly over Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing. Nail only to studs with nails sufficiently long to pass through the Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing.

(6) WOOD OR ASBESTOS SHINGLES—Over the Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing nail 1 x 2 in. furring strips to framing members, using nails of sufficient length to pass through the sheathing and penetrate framing at least 1 in. Furring strips shall be spaced to conform to widths of shingles specified.

NOTE: *Through the use of special metal fasteners, furring may be omitted. Write the Celotex Corporation for details.*

(7) STONE OR BRICK—Wall ties shall be nailed securely through the sheathing to wood supports.

(8) STUCCO—Cover entire surface with waterproof building paper. Apply (specify brand and weight of self-furring metal lath) at right angles to the studs. Lap lath ½ in. on sides and 1 in. on ends. Carry metal around all corners to first support. Secure with 6d galvanized nails approximately 6 in. apart on centers driven through the Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing into the studs. Drive nails well in and bend to engage at least two lath strands. Thoroughly secure metal at all openings.

NOTE: *Follow standard specification for the application of exterior stucco.*

NOTE: *Adjust dimensions of ordinary opening frames to compensate for ½-in. Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing. Where stock frames are used, specify allowance for such variation. On modular standard window frames, reversible blind stop extension permits frame to be used with ½-in. Celo-Rok Weatherproof Sheathing. Consult National Door Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C., for details.*

CELO-ROK LINER BOARD

DESCRIPTION—Celo-Rok Liner Board has physical characteristics similar to other gypsum board products. Its core of gypsum is covered on both surfaces with a tough fibered paper.

THICKNESSES AND SIZES—Celo-Rok Liner Board is made in three thicknesses, ¼ in., ⅜ in., ½ in. All thicknesses are made in the following sizes: 24 x 32 in.; 24 x 48 in.; and 32 x 48 in.

BASE COAT—Fibered, Extra Fibered and Unfibered

Use—For scratch and brown coats on all standard plaster bases (gypsum, fiber insulating, wood and metal laths, gypsum tile, clay tile, brick, etc.) except concrete.

Description—These three varieties are supplied "neat" —sand is added at the job. Over lath, base coat plasters are usually applied in two layers: first, a scratch coat, which is pressed firmly against the lath to insure a permanent bond, and then a second or brown coat which brings the base coat up to ground or specified level. The surface should be well leveled and roughened for the finish coat.

BASE COAT—Wood Fiber

Use—For scratch and brown coats on all standard plaster bases (gypsum, fiber insulating, wood and metal laths, gypsum tile, clay tile, brick, etc.) except concrete.

Description—Celo-Rok Wood Fiber Plaster is ready for use with the addition of water only. It is made principally for patch work, or for use in localities where a good grade of sand is not available, or when it is preferable not to use sand. It should be used without sand except for application to masonry surfaces when no more than one part sand to one part plaster by weight should be used.

PREPARED FINISHES—Sand Float, Trowel

Use—For finish coats.

Description—Prepared Finishes require only the addition of water to make them ready for use. They are made in trowel finish and sand float finish. The sand float finish contains selected sharp, clean sand, properly graded, screened, and thoroughly dried, mill-mixed in exact proportion to assure a uniform finish.

GAUGING PLASTER—Gray and White

Use—For mixing with lime putty for finish coats.

Description—Both gray and white gauging plasters are available in quick, medium and slow sets. (Gray gauging plaster is sometimes referred to as "common" or "local".) They consist of properly ground calcined gypsum retarded for proper set.

MOULDING PLASTER

Use—For mouldings or ornamental plaster work, and for special decorative effects.

Description—Celo-Rok Moulding Plaster is custom made. Extra care is taken in the manufacture to insure best results in service. Gray or white.

LIME—Hydrated Finishing

Use—For finish coat mixed with Gauging Plaster.

Description—The best lime available has been chosen for the Celo-Rok line. Burned and ground with extreme care and scientifically slaked, it produces a smooth, plastic putty.

KEENE'S CEMENT

Use—Keene's Cement is used for finish coats where especially hard walls are desired.

Description—Made from selected gypsum, ground to extreme fineness, Keene's Cement is the hardest, densest gypsum material for trowel application. Pure white, takes a high polish, is easily cleaned. Contains no alkali; is an ideal base for paints and enamel.

BASIC PLASTERING SPECIFICATIONS

NOTES: *This specification is arranged to cover an installation of plaster on all types of lath and masonry surfaces. After various paragraphs will be found notes—which offer information and suggestions. Notes refer directly to preceding paragraphs.*

Alternate specifications are in bold type in [] inserted after proper clauses or sections of main specification paragraphs.

NOTE FOR SPECIFICATION WRITER: *When writing a specification for a project at hand, it is necessary to use only the paragraphs that cover the type of construction contemplated. It may be necessary to slightly revise certain paragraphs to fit the individual requirements.*

(1) GENERAL CONDITIONS

(1a) The General Conditions of this specification are hereby made to constitute a part of the specification for Lathing and Plastering.

(1b) The contractor for plastering shall furnish all materials, labor and scaffolding necessary to completely finish all plastering in accordance with the intent of the drawings and of the specifications.

(1c) The contractor for plastering shall examine all walls, furring, partitions, ceilings, etc., and see that they are in every case secure, true, and plumb or level. He shall report any which are not so to the general contractor for correction before proceeding to apply any lath, or plaster. Failure to so report shall be taken as assumption of full responsibility for satisfactory conditions by the plastering contractor.

NOTE: *For frame buildings all exterior and interior studding, all furring joists, rafters, collar beams, etc., will, be specified under Carpentry where they will be required to be placed properly on 16 in. centers.*

(2) EXTENT OF WORK

(2a) Unless otherwise specified and indicated on the drawings, the entire interior of the building shall be plastered on lath or masonry, as hereinafter specified.

NOTE: *If any plastering is to be included in an outbuilding or elsewhere, it should be mentioned in Paragraph (2a) unless to be separately contracted for.*

If there are no masonry walls to be plastered, strike out reference in paragraph (2a).

(2b) The plastering shall be the best three-coat work on all lath and two-coat on masonry surfaces. The scratch and brown coats shall be carried down to the rough floor back of all bases, etc., and extended up on all walls of skylights, light wells, etc., unless otherwise provided under Exceptions. On ceilings or other surfaces where there are no grounds, the thickness of the lath and plaster shall equal the full thickness of the grounds specified for that lathing material.

(2c) The wall surface in back of all tile wainscoting for walls shall be plastered with a scratch coat of cement mortar, consisting of 1 part Portland cement and 3 parts sand.

NOTE: *In certain localities jurisdiction has allotted the scratch coat to the tile setters, in which case Paragraph (2c) should be omitted. In this connection the "Basic Specification for Tilework" of the Associated Tile Manufacturers will be found very useful.*

(2d) EXCEPTIONS—The only places not to be plastered are **[list here locations]** and all other spaces marked "not plastered" on the drawings **[or, listed in schedule on drawings].** No plastering will be required back of **[list here such items as, marble, tile and brick wainscoting, etc.).**

NOTE: *In locations where the scratch coat is back of tile wainscoting or is conceded to the plasterers, the reference to tile in the list of Exceptions should be omitted.*

(3) MATERIALS AND MIXING

(3a) PLASTER—All BASECOAT PLASTERS—PREPARED FINISHES—GAUGING PLASTERS (WHITE or LOCAL) shall be CELO-ROK Brand as supplied by The Celotex Corporation.

(3b) SAND—All sand for base coats shall be clean and sharp: free from alkali, salt and quicksand and from objectionable amounts of loam or clay and shall be graded from fine to coarse. When dry, all sand shall meet the screen test requirements of the American Society of Testing Materials specification for plastering sand.

(3c) MIXING—All plaster shall be mixed with clean water in clean, tight boxes and in accordance with best local practice, the intent of these specifications, and the directions of maker on file in office of the Architect.

(4) PROPORTIONS AND APPLICATION

(4a) ON GYPSUM LATH OR CELOTEX INSULATING LATH—

(4a1) First or Scratch Coat—Shall be one part fibered or unfibered plaster, to not more than two parts, by weight, of dry sand. When wood-fibered plaster is specified, it shall be used without the addition of sand.

(4a2) The lath shall not be wetted before plaster is applied. First coat shall be thoroughly applied and the plaster worked well into the joints and the surface shall be scratched or scored to provide a bond for the second coat.

(4a3) Second or Browning Coat—Shall be one part plaster, fibered or unfibered, to not more than three parts, by weight, of dry sand. When wood-fibered plaster is specified, it shall be used without the addition of sand.

(4a4) Second coat shall be applied when the first coat is set firm and hard but before it is dry. Second coat shall be straightened, keeping back sufficiently from the grounds to allow for finishing coat and the surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

(4b) ON WOOD LATH—

(4b1) First or Scratch Coat—Same as (4a1) above for Gypsum or Celotex Insulating Lath.

(4b2) Wood lath shall be thoroughly wetted 12 to 24 hours and in very dry weather again from 1 to 3 hours before plastering is started. First coat shall be applied with sufficient pressure to fill all spaces between lath and obtain good key, leaving a light coat over the lath, and the surface shall be scratched or scored to provide a bond for the second coat.

(4b3) Second or Browning Coat—Same as (4a3) above.

(4b4) Second coat shall be applied when the first coat is set firm and hard but before it is dry. Second coat shall be applied with strong pressure and straightened to a true, even plane. The surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

(4c) ON METAL LATH—

(4c1) First or Scratch Coat—Same as (4a1) above for Gypsum or Celotex Insulating Lath.

(4c2) First coat shall be applied with sufficient pressure to fill all meshes and obtain good key, leaving a light coat of plaster over the lath and the surface shall be scratched or scored to provide a bond for the second coat.

(4c3) Second or Browning Coat—Same as (4a3) above.

(4c4) Second coat shall be applied when the first coat is set firm and hard but before it is dry. Second coat shall be applied with strong pressure and straightened, keeping back sufficiently from the grounds to allow for finishing coat and the surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

(4d) ON MASONRY—

(4d1) Base Coat—Shall be one part plaster, fibered or unfibered, to not more than three parts, by weight, of dry sand. When wood-fibered plaster is specified, it shall be one part plaster to one part, by weight, of dry sand.

(4d2) The surface of all unfurred brick, hollow tile or concrete block walls shall be wetted before plastering is begun when necessary to kill excessive suction. The plaster shall be applied to a thickness of ⅝ in. beyond the wall face in two operations. A thin layer shall first be applied with strong pressure to secure a good bond and shall be followed immediately with a second layer which shall be straightened to a true, even plane. The surface shall be broomed or otherwise roughened to receive the finishing coat.

NOTE: *Provision is not made in the above specification for plastering on rubble masonry or on poured concrete. The first, it is presumed, will never be done without furring and the latter requires special plaster material.*

(5) FINISHING COAT

(5a) Finishing coat shall be applied throughout the building except behind base and any place under Exceptions in paragraph (2d) and shall be smooth white finish troweled to a dense, true surface.

(5b) Smooth White Finish shall be one measure of Gypsum Gauging Plaster to not more than three measures of perfectly slaked fresh burned plasterers' lump lime putty or standard hydrated finishing lime putty thoroughly and uniformly mixed.

NOTE: *If it is desired, a prepared gypsum finishing plaster may be used for the smooth white finishing coat, in which case substitute the following paragraph.*

*"**(5b)** Smooth White Finish shall be Celo-Rok Prepared Trowel Finish Plaster mixed to the proper consistency with clean water only."*

(5c) Finishing coat shall be applied when the base coat is set firm and hard and nearly dry. The surface of the base coat shall be sprinkled with water before the finish coat is applied when necessary to kill excessive suction.

(5d) All finishing coats throughout shall be applied and finished in the most workmanlike manner and shall be left plumb or level and true and even planed, free from trowel marks, blotches and without joints showing.

(5e) All finished plastering shall be protected from wind until set. In freezing weather, the contractor shall arrange with the general contractor that plastering shall be protected from frost until set hard and thoroughly dry.

NOTE: *In windy, hot, dry weather, openings should be screened but not closed. In all clear weather after plastering has set, doors and windows should be kept open as fully as possible.*

(6) CLEANING UP AND PATCHING

(6a) The contractor for plastering shall at all times keep the premises clean of loose mortar and rubbish resulting from his work and shall neatly patch or otherwise make good any damaged plaster after the various trades have left the building.

NOTE: *It has been found in practice and as a matter of justice that both patching and waste can be avoided if provision is made for the plastering contractor to be paid for patching by the trade causing the damage. This paragraph can be amplified as desired by the Architect to conform to his experience or trade custom of the locality.*

(6b) The whole of the work shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Architect and all shall be left perfectly straight, true and level or plumb, free from waves, cracks, blisters and defects of any kind, or be replaced until it is.

CELO-ROK
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WALLBOARDS

DESCRIPTION

Celo-Rok Wallboards are made with a gypsum core encased in tough, fibrous paper covering. Designed for nailing over wood framework to form the finish for interior walls and ceilings. High-quality ivory paper finish on face; standard gray paper back.

TYPES, SIZES, THICKNESSES

Recessed Edge—4 ft. wide x 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. long. Thicknesses: ⅜ and ½ in. On the long edges a strip 1½ in. wide is slightly depressed to allow for application of Celo-Rok Joint Reinforcing System which conceals and reinforces the joint and provides a smooth, continuous wall surface.

Square Edge—4 ft. wide x 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. long. Thicknesses: ⅜ and ½ in.

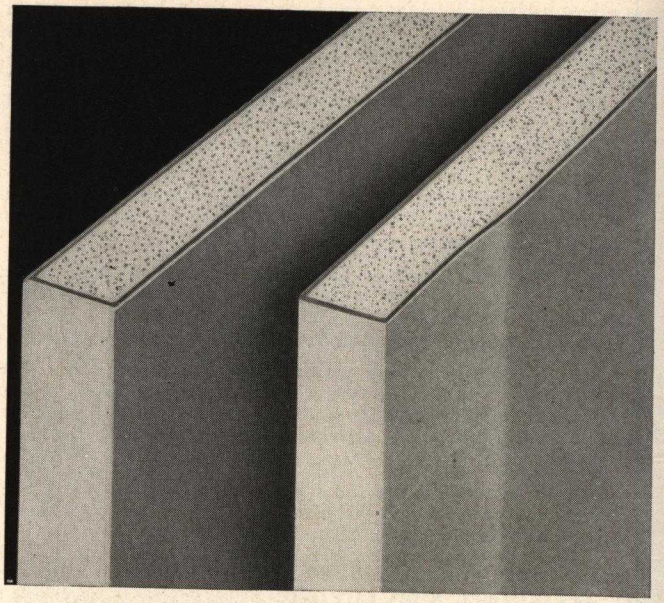
PROPERTIES

Fire-Resistant—Because of its gypsum base, it will not burn, support combustion, or transmit high temperatures. It therefore prevents the spread of flames and tends to confine fire to the point of origin.

Strength—The Celo-Rok Wallboard core of solid-gypsum imparts great strength to the panels and provides protection against hard knocks and abuses.

Durable—Celo-Rok Wallboard is unaffected by ordinary temperature variations. Thus it will not warp or buckle, expand or contract. Once applied in accordance with the approved application specifications, it stays permanently in place.

Decorative—Celo-Rok Wallboard takes any type of finish. Its smooth surface makes an ideal base for paint, wall paper or textured finishes, or it can be used in its natural state.



Square Edge Recessed Edge

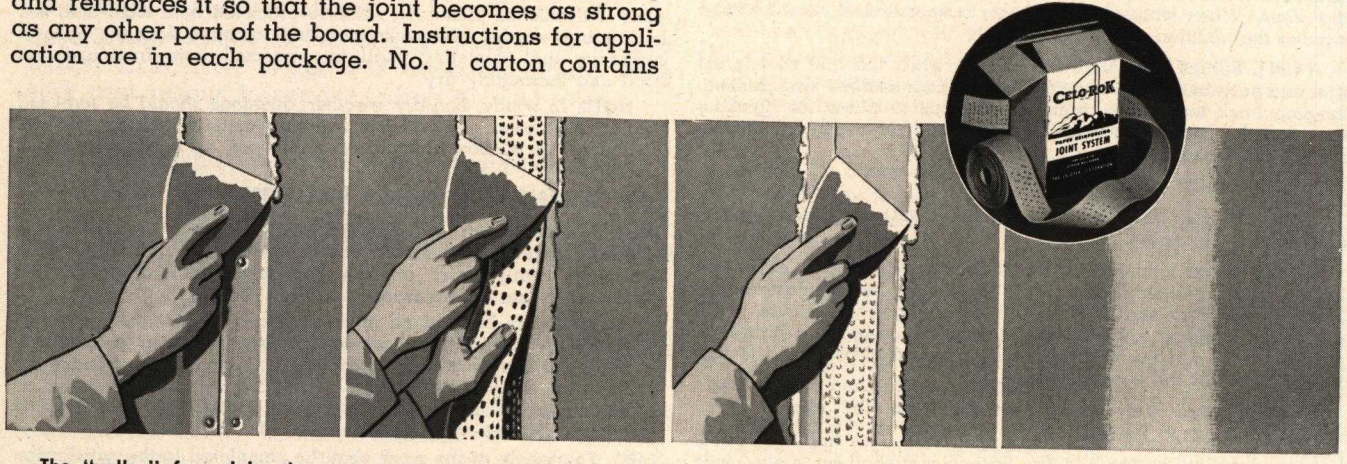
Wide Adaptation—Old or new walls can be quickly and economically covered with this modern wallboard. It is readily shaped to large radius curves.

Easily Applied—The comparatively light, large size units are easily handled and applied and are readily cut to dimension.

Economical—Celo-Rok Wallboard itself is less costly than many other wall materials. It not only effects real economies in the cost of original application but it reduces decorating costs. When once properly applied and decorated it has long life.

CELO-ROK JOINT REINFORCING SYSTEM

The Celo-Rok Joint Reinforcing System in combination with Recessed-Edge Celo-Rok Wallboard makes possible the building of strong, smooth walls and ceilings without visible joints. It consists of a strong-fibered, perforated paper tape and a special joint cement. It completely conceals all trace of the joint opening and reinforces it so that the joint becomes as strong as any other part of the board. Instructions for application are in each package. No. 1 carton contains enough tape (250 ft. roll) and cement for approximately 550 to 650 sq. ft. of wallboard surface. No. 2 carton contains enough tape (60 ft. roll) and cement for about 140 to 180 sq. ft.



The "valley" formed by the Recessed Edges is buttered with the plastic joint finisher.

A strip of perforated tape is then embedded by forcing the plastic through the holes.

A thinner coat of the plastic is applied and the joint smoothed and sandpapered.

After sizing, the wall presents a perfect base for the decoration of your choice.

(1) SCOPE OF WORK

(Here list and locate the interior walls and ceilings to be covered with Celo-Rok Wallboard.)

(2) FRAMING

All framing members shall be spaced accurately 16 in. on centers and shall be set straight and true. Bowed or warped framing members shall be replaced or straightened.

NOTE: *The spacing of framing members may be increased to 24 in. on centers when ½-in. wallboard is used.*

(2a) Headers (2 in. x 4 in.) shall be provided wherever necessary for support of all fixtures and cut ends of the wallboard falling within the field of wall or ceiling. Nailing members shall be provided in both planes of all interior and exterior angles.

NOTE: *Square Edge Wallboard shall always be applied with long edges parallel to framing members and headers should always be provided for as under Paragraph (2a) above.*

⅜ in. or ½ in. Recessed Edge Celo-Rok Wallboard with Celo-Rok Reinforcing Joint System shall be applied with long edges at right angles to framing members.

(2b) When Celo-Rok Wallboard is to be applied over masonry, the boards shall be nailed to wood furring of at least nominal 1 in. x 2 in. dimension spaced the same as for framing in Paragraph (2) above. Over existing surfaces, other than masonry, which are firm and reasonably true, furring strips may be omitted and the board applied directly over the existing surface.

NOTE: *⅜" Square Edge Celo-Rok Wallboard is recommended for application directly over existing surfaces.*

(3) MATERIALS

(3a) WALLBOARD—Celo-Rok Wallboard meeting A.S.T.M. Standard Specifications for Gypsum Wallboard Serial Designation C36, and Federal Specifications for Gypsum Wallboard SS-W-51a as supplied by The Celotex Corporation shall be **[⅜ in.] [½ in.]** thick with **[Square] [Recessed]** edges. Lengths shall be full height from floor to ceiling on walls and shall be such as will make possible a minimum number of end joints on ceiling.

NOTE: *If application of board with long edges at right angles to framing is specified, change (3a) to read "Lengths shall be such as will make possible a minimum number of end joints on both walls and ceilings."*

(3b) NAILS—Nails shall be **[4d, 14 gauge 1⅜-in. flat head cement coated nails for ⅜ in. thick wallboard] [5d, 13½ gauge 1⅝-in. flat head cement coated nails for ½ in. thick wallboard].** For application of Celo-Rok Wallboard directly to old wall surfaces use cement coated flat head nails long enough to penetrate the framing members at least 1 in.

(3c) JOINT REINFORCEMENT—Celo-Rok Reinforcing Joint System.

(4) PREPARATION OF CELO-ROK WALLBOARD

(4a) PILING—Celo-Rok Wallboard bundles shall be piled flat on the floor in the center of room after doors and windows are in place on job. Edges shall be protected.

(4b) HANDLING—Wallboard shall always be handled in a vertical position on its long edge.

(4c) CUTTING OR SAWING—To cut the board the face paper shall be scored with a sharp knife and the board snapped in two over a straight-edge or the board shall be sawed through with a sharp hand saw with face of board up and sawing edge as near as possible to a solid bearing.

Before nailing board in place, all cut edges and mill cut ends shall be sandpapered on the face side removing any loose, ragged paper at same time.

(5) APPLICATION OF CELO-ROK WALLBOARD

(5a) GENERAL—All board shall be brought to a moderate contact. Edges or ends shall not be forced together. All joints shall be broken, that is, stagger boards so that the corners of any four boards do not meet at one point. On opposite sides of partitions, perpendicular joints shall not occur on the same stud.

(5a1) **[⅜ in.] [½ in.]** Square Edge Celo-Rok Wallboard shall be applied with long edges parallel with framing members.

(5a2) **[⅜ in.] [½ in.]** Recessed Edge Celo-Rok Wallboard with reinforced joints shall be applied with long edges at right angles to framing members.

(5b) CEILINGS AND WALLS—Ceilings shall be erected first. Walls shall be erected so that boards fit snugly against ceiling boards and first board shall be squared with adjacent wall.

(5c) NAILING—Nails shall be driven "home" straight in, with heads slightly below surface without using nail set. Boards shall be nailed first at edge adjoining board last applied; then on first intermediate framing member; then on second intermediate framing member; and finally remaining edge and ends. Nails shall not be staggered on adjoining edges.

NOTE: *A hammer with a slightly rounded face is recommended.*

On intermediate and end supports nails shall be spaced from 6 to 8 in. apart on walls and 5 to 7 in. apart on ceilings. At all edges and ends nails shall be spaced ⅜ in. from the edge.

(6) JOINT FINISHING

(6a) SQUARE EDGE BOARD—Leave edges exposed or cover with batten strips or mouldings when desirable and reinforce end joints with Celo-Rok Reinforcing Joint System.

(6b) RECESSED EDGE BOARD—Reinforce long edges and ends with Celo-Rok Reinforcing Joint System.

(6c) REINFORCED JOINT TREATMENT—Fill recessed channel with cement using a broad putty knife. The cement shall extend ½ in. beyond the edge of the recessed channel. When square end joints are reinforced, cement shall be applied wide enough to be properly feathered out. Embed the perforated tape immediately, starting at a corner on horizontal application of Celo-Rok Recessed Edge Wallboard, press it into place over the cement with the putty knife, forcing some of the cement through the perforations. Immediately apply a light coat of cement, completely hiding the tape. Feather out edges with broad putty knife as smoothly as possible and allow to dry thoroughly. Fill intermediate nail heads with cement, flush with surface of board. Sand treated joints and nail heads with coarse, then fine sandpaper. Reinforce end joints of the Wallboard in the same manner.

(6d) PREPARATION FOR DECORATING—Thoroughly seal the surface of Celo-Rok Wallboard, including the joint treatment, with pigmented varnish primer or shellac before any decoration is applied. For other methods, see paint manufacturer's specifications.

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Gypsum Products

CELO-ROK
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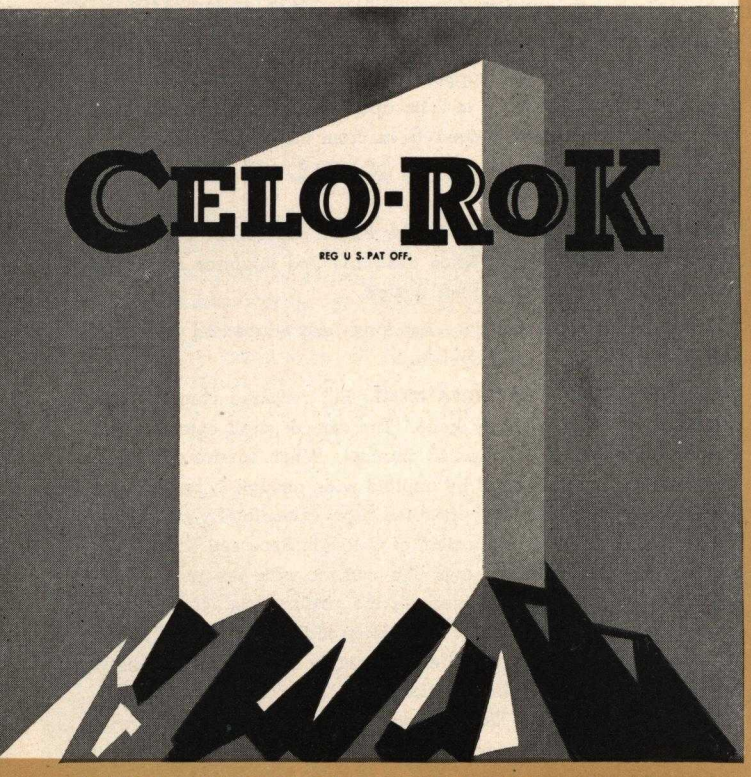

(Celo-Rok is the registered trade mark identifying gypsum products manufactured by the Celotex Corporation).

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